

2020 Research and Testing: 2017 Census Test Report - Tribal Enrollment

A New Design for the 21st Century

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Executive Summary

Study Overview

The 2017 Census Test (CT) was a nationwide self-response test that allowed the U.S. Census Bureau to assess the feasibility of collecting information on tribal enrollment, which is distinct from American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) racial identification.

To conduct this research, the 2017 CT was fielded with a Census Day of April 1, 2017, to a national sample of about 80,000 housing units, which included an oversample of housing units in tracts with higher concentrations of self-identified AIAN populations. The 2017 CT consisted of two parts, an initial self-response survey and a follow up reinterview component. The reinterview component further assessed the consistency of the self-response tribal enrollment questions. The reinterview included about 15,000 housing units from those that responded to the initial survey.

Background

The tribal enrollment questions were designed from two qualitative studies that preceded the 2017 CT, as well as tribal consultations and input from the Census Bureau's National Advisory Committee on Racial, Ethnic, and Other Populations (NAC) and the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), among others. Beginning in January 2016, 11 focus groups were conducted throughout the United States, including Alaska, to gain perspectives on the wording of the tribal enrollment questions from citizens of federally recognized tribes, state-recognized tribes, nonrecognized tribes, and Alaska Natives.

Coinciding with the focus groups, the Census Bureau conducted the first round of consultations with tribal leaders across the country¹. These consultations facilitated an intergovernmental discussion on a variety of topics, including the feasibility of testing a tribal enrollment question. The insights gained from the focus groups, the tribal consultations, and discussions with the NAC were used to design three sample questions to explore through 64 cognitive interviews in the summer of 2016. Given the findings from this research, new tribal enrollment questions, with different tribal enrollment and Alaska Native corporation shareholder question components, were designed to incorporate optimal terminology and wording from each of the three qualitatively tested forms. These versions were then quantitatively tested in the 2017 CT.

¹ More information on the 2020 Census tribal consultations can be found at: <https://www.census.gov/about/cong-gov-affairs/intergovernmental-affairs/tribal-aiian/library/publications.html>.

Results

Of the approximate 80,000 housing units that were sampled for the 2017 CT, 50.3 percent (standard error, 0.27 percent) responded, and of the approximate 15,000 housing units sampled for the reinterview, 58.6 percent (1.41) responded. Of those who responded to the 2017 CT, the item nonresponse rate was 2.5 percent (0.12) for the tribal enrollment question component and 2.6 percent (0.13) for the corporation shareholder question component (see Table 7). Of those who responded to the reinterview, the item nonresponse rate was 0.1 percent (0.08) for the tribal enrollment question component and 0.2 percent (0.73) for the corporation shareholder question component (see Table 8). All percentages and standard errors in the report are rounded values of the exact number.

The overall consistency rate of the tribal enrollment question component was 99.9 percent (0.03), the consistency rate of the checkbox part of the tribal enrollment question component was 99.9 percent (0.02), and the consistency of only the write-in reporting of the tribal enrollment question component was 77.4 percent (5.58).

The Alaska Native corporation shareholder question component had an overall consistency rate of 100 percent (0.01), the consistency of the checkbox part was 100 percent (0.00), and the write-in component consistency rate was 42.9 percent (28.48).

The write-in responses to the reinterview re-ask questions were compared with write-in responses of five questions regarding tribal enrollment status. The consistency rate between the reinterview re-ask questions and the write-in responses to the Alaska Native tribes question (Q5a) was 86.1 percent (10.26), the Alaska Native villages question (Q6a) was 63.9 percent (5.06), the Alaska Native councils question (Q7a) was 80.0 percent (6.26), the Alaska Native associations question (Q8a) was 38.1 percent (6.26), and the Alaska Native communities question (Q9a) was 73.3 percent (6.39). At the end of the reinterview, each respondent was presented with a summary question, which was designed to provide a final opportunity to correct any erroneous information regarding his or her recorded enrollment status. The correction rate for enrolled American Indians was 0.0 percent (0.02) and the correction rate for enrolled Alaska Natives was 0.3 percent (0.07).

Given the exploratory nature of this survey, these results should be interpreted with caution. Although the original intent of this study was to compare self-reported tribal enrollment responses with tribal enrollment records, this type of analysis was not possible. As such, we could not make conclusions about the validity of self-report tribal enrollment data. Rather, the findings from the 2017 CT assessed the feasibility of collecting tribal enrollment data in a census environment and are described only in terms of unit nonresponse, item nonresponse, and response consistency. Concerns from the NAC, from the NCAI, and from current tribal leaders

regarding collecting tribal enrollment in a census environment ultimately lead to the decision to not include any tribal enrollment questions in the 2020 Census.

1 Introduction

The 2017 Census Test (CT) was a nationwide test that allowed the U.S. Census Bureau to assess the feasibility of collecting information on tribal enrollment. This report outlines the purpose of the 2017 CT, including a review of relevant literature, with particular emphasis on tribal enrollment and its distinction from AIAN racial identification. This report provides a detailed description of the 2017 CT methodology as it pertains to the tribal enrollment questions and corresponding results along with potential limitations.

Purpose of Study

The goal of the 2017 CT was to assess the feasibility of including tribal enrollment questions on a census questionnaire. Coinciding with this research, the Census Bureau engaged in discussions about tribal enrollment with federal agencies such as Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, and Indian Health Service, as well as representatives from tribal governments.

In addition to testing the feasibility of including tribal enrollment questions on a census questionnaire, the 2017 CT assessed the quality of self-reported data on tribal enrollment. The tribal enrollment questions in the 2017 CT were developed through extensive qualitative research, including focus groups, cognitive interviews, and consultations with tribal citizens and leaders.

The 2017 CT was conducted during the spring and early summer of 2017, with a Census Day of April 1, 2017. It consisted of a national sample of about 80,000 housing units with an oversample of housing units in tracts with higher concentrations of self-identified AIAN populations. This sampling strategy allowed for the assessment of both the sensitivity of the questions with AIAN populations and the specificity of the questions with non-AIAN respondents. The sensitivity is the true positive rate, which was measured by the proportion of respondents who are enrolled and are correctly identified as such. The specificity is the true negative rate, which was measured by the proportion of respondents who are not enrolled and are correctly identified as such.

Additionally, the 2017 CT included a reinterview operation with a sample of about 15,000 housing units that responded to the initial survey. For these households, each respondent was re-asked the original tribal enrollment questions, as well as several detailed follow-up questions. The analyses of both the self-response and the reinterview responses were used to measure the consistency of responses between the two surveys, as well as assess possible reporting errors.

2 Background

Although the Census Bureau has collected data on racial identification since the first census in 1790, data on American Indians were not collected on the decennial census until 1860, and data on Alaska Natives, such as Aleut and Eskimo, were not collected until the 1960 Census. Beginning in 1977, the Census Bureau’s classification of race and ethnicity has been guided by standards set by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Specifically, the *1977 Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting* first defined the AIAN category as including “a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition” (OMB, 1977). That definition, however, evolved in the most recent federal standards—*Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity* (OMB, 1997).

As illustrated in Table 1, the current standards define the AIAN category as “a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment” (OMB, 1997). These tribal affiliations and community attachments are unique to each tribe.

Table 1. OMB Categories and Definitions for Data on Race and Ethnicity

OMB Category	Definition
Race	
American Indian or Alaska Native	<i>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.</i>
Asian	<i>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.</i>
Black or African American	<i>A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as “Haitian” or “Negro” can be used in addition to “Black or African American.”</i>
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<i>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.</i>
White	<i>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.</i>
Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino	<i>A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, “Spanish origin,” can be used in addition to “Hispanic or Latino.”</i>
Not Hispanic or Latino	

Source: [OMB](#), 1997.


Please note: “Cuban” is listed twice within the Hispanic or Latino category, as it reflects the 1997 standards.

Information on race, including data on AIAN, is required for many federal programs and is critical in making policy decisions. Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Department of Labor, Department of Justice, Indian Health Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, use census data for their programmatic needs. During the 2007 American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Consultations (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008), tribal governments inquired about the possibility of collecting tribal enrollment data on census forms in addition to tribal affiliation and racial identity. More recently, HUD requested the Census Bureau test the possibility of collecting data on tribal enrollment. In response to these requests, the Census Bureau committed to exploring the feasibility of collecting data on tribal enrollment through a combination of qualitative and quantitative testing.

2.1 Prior Tribal Enrollment Research

Prior to 2017, the only Census Bureau field test of a tribal enrollment question was conducted in the 2005 National Census Test, where one of the research objectives was to “obtain information on tribal affiliation and enrollment” (Alberti, 2006). This test included a tribal enrollment question on forms sent to approximately 30,000 housing units. The 2005 National Census Test tribal enrollment question asked, “If Person 1 is an American Indian or Alaska Native, what is this person’s tribe?” with a write-in box. Underneath the write-in field, the question asked “Enrolled?” with three check boxes: “Yes,” “No,” and “Don’t know” (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. 2005 National Census Test Tribal Enrollment Question

10. If Person 1 is an American Indian or Alaska Native, what is this person's tribe? 

Enrolled? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Ultimately, the 2005 National Census Test provided only descriptive statistics on the tribal enrollment responses. Some of the findings, however, highlighted a critical need to test the overreporting² and underreporting³ of self-reported tribal enrollment data. Following requests from tribal leaders prior to the 2010 Census and more recently from HUD, the Census Bureau made the commitment to test the feasibility of collecting data on tribal enrollment in a census test. The process of this testing was extensive and is detailed in the following section.

² Respondents who report being enrolled in a tribe, even though they are not actually enrolled.

³ Respondents who do not report being enrolled in a tribe, despite being actually enrolled.

2.2 Current Tribal Enrollment Research

The importance of collecting tribal enrollment data was highlighted during the 2007 American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Consultations (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008). The 2007 American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Consultations Final Report stated that the strategy most frequently recommended by the 194 official tribal delegate participants was to have an additional question, separate from the question on race, which asks respondents to give the name of the federally recognized tribe in which they were enrolled. Additionally, HUD requested the Census Bureau collect tribal enrollment data separately from the race question in a letter received in 2014. In response to the findings from the 2007 American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Consultations and the request from HUD, the Census Bureau arranged to conduct focus groups, cognitive tests, and a field test exploring the feasibility of collecting tribal enrollment data.

The research team started developing the testing plans in early 2015. Beginning in January 2016, 11 focus groups, which included 81 participants, were conducted throughout the United States, including Alaska, to gain perspectives on the wording of the tribal enrollment questions from citizens of federally recognized tribes, state-recognized tribes, nonrecognized tribes, and Alaska Natives. The type of tribe, location, and date of these focus groups is reported in Table 2.

Table 2. Tribal Enrollment Focus Group Dates and Locations by Tribe Type

Type of Tribe	City	Dates
State-Recognized	Richmond, VA	01/19/16
State-Recognized	Pembroke, NC	01/21/16
Federally Recognized	Albuquerque, NM	01/26/16
Federally Recognized	Los Angeles, CA	01/28/16
Non-recognized	Sacramento, CA	02/02/16
Non-recognized	Seattle, WA	02/04/16
Alaska Native	Juneau, AK	02/09/16
Alaska Native	Anchorage, AK	02/11/16
Federally Recognized	Billings, MT	02/16/16
Federally Recognized	Minneapolis, MN	02/18/16
Federally Recognized	Oklahoma City, OK	02/23/16

Participant selection protocols were used to ensure that the composition of each focus group was diversified by tribe type, age, sex, education level, tribal engagement, and whether they lived on or off a reservation. Throughout the course of each two-hour focus group, various topics were covered, including the definition of terms, and the sensitivity of asking about tribal enrollment.

Coinciding with the focus groups, the Census Bureau conducted a new round of consultations with tribal leaders from across the country⁴. These consultations facilitated an intergovernmental discussion on a variety of topics, including the feasibility of testing a tribal enrollment question. Different opinions were shared throughout the eight consultations, including suggestions to compare self-reported tribal enrollment data to the administrative records maintained by tribes.

The insights gained from the focus groups, tribal consultations, and the NAC were used to design three versions of tribal enrollment questions for testing with cognitive interviews. The three question versions developed and tested can be found below on Figure 2. The terminology used in the questions varied, as both the NAC and focus group participants suggested having a separate tribal corporation shareholder question component for Alaska Natives, as well as including terms other than “tribe” in referring to Alaska Native entities (e.g., village, council, association, or community).

Figure 2. Tribal Enrollment Questions Developed for Cognitive Testing

A	B	C
<p>1. On April 1, 2016, was Person 1 enrolled in any American Indian tribe or Alaska Native tribe, village, or corporation?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not enrolled</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, enrolled → Print enrolled tribe(s), village(s), or corporation(s) below. ↓</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<p>1. On April 1, 2016, was Person 1 enrolled in any American Indian tribe or any Alaska Native council, association, or community?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not enrolled</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, enrolled → Print enrolled tribe(s), council(s), association(s), or community(ies) below. ↓</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>2. On April 1, 2016, was Person 1 a shareholder of any Alaska Native regional or village corporation?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not a shareholder</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a shareholder → Print Alaska Native regional or village corporation(s) below. ↓</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<p>1. On April 1, 2016 was Person 1 enrolled in any American Indian tribe or Alaska Native tribe or village?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not enrolled → Skip to question 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, enrolled</p> <p>2. What is the name of the American Indian tribe or Alaska Native tribe or village Person 1 was enrolled in on April 1, 2016?</p> <p>Print enrolled tribe(s) or village(s) below. ↓</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>3. On April 1, 2016, was Person 1 a shareholder of an Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Corporation?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not a shareholder</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a shareholder → Print Alaska Native Corporation(s) below. ↓</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

During the summer of 2016, 64 cognitive interviews took place in seven locations: (1) Fairbanks, AK; (2) Gallup, NM; (3) Metairie, LA; (4) Phoenix, AZ; (5) Tulsa, OK; (6) Columbia, SC; and (7) the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The cognitive interviews provided an additional

⁴ More information on the 2020 Census tribal consultations can be found at: <https://www.census.gov/about/cong-gov-affairs/intergovernmental-affairs/tribal-aian/library/publications.html>.

opportunity to qualitatively test the question wording, content, and respondent comprehension of the tribal enrollment questions.

Although Version A of the tribal enrollment question was described as preferential among many American Indian participants, because of its streamlined design, the results of the cognitive interviews suggested that this question format could lead to an undercount of enrolled tribes for Alaska Natives with more than one tribal affiliation (e.g. enrollment in an Alaska Native tribe or village and shareholder status with an Alaska Native corporation). In anticipation of this issue, Version B was designed to include a second, separate question for Alaska Native corporation shareholders. This question was universally understood among multiple populations. However, issues with Version B Question 1 referred to Alaska Native councils, associations, and communities, terms which were not universally understood among participants and resulted in confusion for some, which precluded the question from use.

Although Version C avoided the terms “council, association, or community,” the second part of the question referred to Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) corporations. ANCSA corporations were more consistently understood by older participants because of their experiences with the ANCSA enactment in 1971, while all participants understood “Alaska Native regional or village corporations.” Given these findings, new tribal enrollment questions were designed to incorporate optimal terminology, wording, and format from each of the cognitively tested forms (see Figure 3), which was designated as Version D, shown below in Figure 3, which was selected for field-testing in the 2017 CT.

Figure 3. Tribal Enrollment Questions Developed for Field Testing (Version D)

9. On April 1, 2017, was Person 1 enrolled in any American Indian tribe or Alaska Native tribe or village?

☐ No, not enrolled

☐ Yes, enrolled → *Print enrolled tribe(s) or village(s) below.*

10. On April 1, 2017, was Person 1 a shareholder of any Alaska Native regional or village corporation?

☐ No, not a shareholder

☐ Yes, a shareholder → *Print Alaska Native regional or village corporation(s) below.*

3 Methodology

The qualitative research, conducted through 11 focus groups with 81 participants, and 64 cognitive interviews, was critical in preparing for the 2017 CT. As previously discussed, these qualitative efforts were designed to develop the tribal enrollment questions to field in the 2017 CT. Following the collection of data in the 2017 CT, analyses of both the quantitative and qualitative results were used to provide critical and multidimensional information on the quality of self-reported tribal enrollment data. These data were taken into consideration with recommendations received from the NAC, from current tribal leaders, as well as from the NCAI regarding the feasibility of collecting tribal enrollment in a census environment.

3.1 Research Questions

The overall objective for the 2017 CT was to assess the feasibility of including tribal enrollment questions on a census questionnaire. To accomplish this, the 2017 CT collected data from an initial survey and reinterview to answer five research questions:

- 1: What is the unit response rate from the initial survey?
- 2: What is the item nonresponse rate to the tribal enrollment question from the initial survey and reinterview re-ask?
- 3: What is the consistency rate for tribal enrollment status when comparing the initial survey response with the reinterview re-ask response?
- 4: What is the consistency rate for tribal enrollment status when comparing the initial survey response with the itemized reinterview responses?
- 5: What percentage of reinterview respondents report no corrections upon hearing their responses summarized?

3.2 Sampling Strategy

3.2.1 Initial Survey

The sample universe included addresses where the housing units have a Self-Response Type of Enumeration Area (TEA). A TEA is a classification that identifies how to enumerate households within a geographic area, or basic collection unit (BCU). The primary criterion for a BCU to be classified as a Self-Response TEA is that housing units within that BCU have 50 percent or more mailability. Housing units that were selected to participate in the 2016 or 2017 American Community Survey (ACS), 2016 Census Test, 2015 National Content Test, the Small-Scale Mailout Testing program, and all congressional refusals, were removed from the universe in order to reduce respondent burden.

Next, the universe was split into two groups: housing units in Alaska and housing units in the remaining 49 states. The housing units in the universe in Alaska made up the first strata. The housing units in the remaining 49 states were further stratified at the census tract level using two pieces of information: the Optimizing Self-Response (OSR) category and the AIAN racial category. The OSR categories were Low Response and High Response, and they indicated the self-response propensity of the housing units within a tract. Research was conducted to define these categories and is described herein with the sample design documentation. The AIAN categories are Low AIAN and High AIAN. A tract was flagged as High AIAN if at least 15 percent of the population identified as AIAN alone based on 2010-2014 ACS estimates. All other tracts were flagged as Low AIAN. The OSR categories and the AIAN categories were crossed to create the remaining four strata after Alaska.

After stratification, the housing units were sorted by state, county, tract, and the Master Address File Identification Number (MAFID). The MAFID is a unique number associated with each record in the Census Bureau address list. A systematic sample of about 80,000 housing units were then selected and allocated to the strata as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Sample Allocation

Strata	Sample Size
Alaska	12,000
Low OSR and Low AIAN	18,000
Low OSR and High AIAN	22,000
High OSR and Low AIAN	12,600
High OSR and High AIAN	15,400

Descriptive statistics on race and ethnicity for the entire sample are reported on Table 4 and descriptive statistics on the age of respondents to the initial survey by reported enrollment status are presented on Table 5.

Table 4. Ethnic and Racial Descriptive Statistics on Initial Survey Respondents

	Enrolled	Not Enrolled
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question</i>		
White Alone	17.4% (0.02)	68.3% (0.37)
Hispanic or Latino Alone	0.5% (0.00)	9.4% (0.22)
Black or African American Alone	2.4% (0.01)	7.6% (0.23)
Asian Alone	-	5.8% (0.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	38.6% (0.03)	0.1% (0.02)
Middle Eastern or North African Alone	0.0% (N/A)	0.6% (0.07)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Alone	-	0.1% (0.03)
Some Other Race Alone	0.1% (0.00)	0.8% (0.09)
Two or More Races (AIAN ⁵)	38.3% (0.04)	1.5% (0.12)
Two or More Races (Non-AIAN ⁶)	2.1% (0.00)	5.6% (0.15)
Missing Race	0.6% (0.00)	0.2% (0.04)
Total	100.0% (N/A)	100.0% (N/A)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question</i>		
White Alone	27.2% (0.01)	68.1% (0.37)
Hispanic or Latino Alone	-	9.3% (0.22)
Black or African American Alone	16.4% (0.01)	7.5% (0.22)
Asian Alone	-	5.8% (0.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	10.5% (0.03)	0.3% (0.04)
Middle Eastern or North African Alone	0.0% (N/A)	0.6% (0.07)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Alone	0.0% (N/A)	0.1% (0.03)
Some Other Race Alone	0.2% (0.00)	0.8% (0.09)
Two or More Races (AIAN)	37.2% (0.01)	1.6% (0.13)
Two or More Races (Non-AIAN)	6.5% (0.00)	5.6% (0.15)
Missing Race	0.1% (0.00)	0.2% (0.04)
Total	100.0% (N/A)	100.0% (N/A)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses. Additionally, the ethnic and racial categories described in this table are from the Combined Ethnicity and Race question which was originally tested in the 2015 National Content Test (NCT). Please see Appendix E.

⁵ Individuals who self-identified as American Indian or Alaska Native in combination with at least one other race.

⁶ Individuals who did not self-identify as American Indian or Alaska Native, but did self-identify with two or more races.

Table 5. Age Descriptive Statistics on Initial Survey Respondents

	Enrolled	Not Enrolled
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question</i>		
Juvenile (0-17 years)	23.9% (0.03)	18.8% (0.27)
Adult (18+)	75.5% (0.03)	80.7% (0.27)
Missing Age	0.6% (0.00)	0.4% (0.04)
Total	100%	100%
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question</i>		
Juvenile (0-17 years)	10.1% (0.00)	18.9% (0.27)
Adult (18+)	89.9% (0.02)	80.7% (0.27)
Missing Age	0.1% (0.00)	0.4% (0.04)
Total	100%	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses.

3.2.2 Reinterview

The reinterview included about 15,000 housing units that responded to the initial survey. The reinterview sample was selected on a weekly basis from the response data. The sample included a heavy oversample of housing units in Alaska, housing units that included people who racially identified as AIAN, and housing units that included people who indicated that they were enrolled in the initial survey.

Within each household, enrollment status was measured for only two people during the reinterview in order to reduce respondent burden. The interviewer attempted to speak with the person who responded to the initial survey. If that person was not available after two attempts, the interviewer asked to speak with another knowledgeable person in the household, who was of the age of 18 or older. If there was more than one person in the household, a second person was selected for the reinterview from the roster created during the reinterview. Adult household members were randomly selected before juveniles because some tribes do not allow juveniles to be enrolled, even if they will become eligible as an adult, given the voting rights and other privileges that can accompany enrollment status. Of the people who spoke with an interviewer and responded to the reinterview, 98.7 percent were successfully matched to their initial survey response information. Of the people randomly selected in a household for reinterview, 92.3 percent were matched to an initial survey response. The reinterview response rate was 58.6 percent (1.41).

3.2.3 Weights and Variance Estimation

For estimation, the initial survey and tribal enrollment reinterview response data were weighted to reflect the sample design and adjusted to reduce nonresponse bias. The

reinterview was sampled on a weekly basis from the self-response data and was weighted according to the chance of selection each week. To create replicate weights for the initial survey, a random groups method was used. In this method, housing units were selected and assigned to one of 50 groups. Stratified jackknife replication estimation was then used. For the reinterview, the random groups method was also used and households were assigned to one of 25 different groups. Stratified jackknife replication estimation was used on the reinterview response data as well.

Several different significance tests were performed during the analysis of the reinterview data. Chi-square tests were completed to look at the association between certain groups and possible responses, and t-tests applied to the consistency rates of responses and to compare the responses between certain groups. Testing was done at a significance level of 0.1 and all comparative statements in this report have been statistically tested.

A multiple comparison correction was used because of the multiple statistical comparisons and were used to maintain the family-wise error rate of 0.1. The Holm-Bonferroni (Holm, 1979) method was used to adjust for the increased possibility of erroneous conclusions because of the multiple comparisons. For this report, a family of tests was considered to be all tests performed on a single table.

3.3 Contact Strategy

3.3.1 Initial Survey

For the 2017 Census Test, the tracts that were identified to receive the Internet Choice contact strategy were those that, based on ACS self-response rates, responded by mail more than by internet and had at least one of the following additional attributes:

- Is a low responding tract when an Internet First strategy is used, based on ACS self-response rates⁷ (less than 41.3 percent overall self-response rate);
- Is a tract with higher older population, based on 2010-2014 ACS estimates (at least 22 percent of the population is age 65 and over); or
- Is a tract with less internet access, based on June 2015 Federal Communications Committee data (no more than 400 household internet connections, per 1,000 households in the tract) (Mathews and Phelan, 2018).

The mailings associated with the different contact strategies are displayed in Table 6.

⁷ Any tracts missing ACS self-response rates were automatically assigned to the Internet Choice contact strategy.

Table 6. 2017 CT Contact Strategy Panel Design

	Panel	#1 (March 20)	#2 (March 23)	#3* (April 3)	#4* (April 10)	#5* (April 20)
1	Internet First	Letter	Letter	Postcard	Mail Questionnaire + Letter	“It’s not too late” postcard
2	Internet Choice	Mail Questionnaire + Letter	Letter	Postcard	Mail Questionnaire + Letter	“It’s not too late” postcard

* Targeted only to nonrespondents.

Housing units that fell into tracts that had 20 percent or more of the population who may need Spanish assistance, according to 2010-2014 ACS estimates, were sent bilingual materials.

Housing units that may need Spanish assistance were defined as those in which at least one adult (age 15 or older) in the household spoke Spanish and spoke English less than “very well.”

3.3.2 Reinterview

The Census Bureau contact centers conducted outbound reinterviews using a telephone-based instrument. Respondent-provided phone numbers were used and supplemented with phone numbers from administrative records. The reinterview sample flow is illustrated in Appendix A, while the flow for the reinterview questionnaire is illustrated in Appendix B. The reinterview contained three types of questions: (1) a re-ask of the tribal enrollment question, (2) itemized questions on Alaska Native tribal entities, and (3) summary questions to confirm responses.

The first type of questions—the re-ask—were used to assess the consistency of reporting from the self-response to the reinterview. The consistency was based on comparing the response from the initial survey with the response given in the reinterview before corrections were possible. The second type—the itemized questions—were designed to assess whether different Alaska Native tribal entities (i.e. communities, associations, villages, corporations, etc.) were reported in comparison to the self-response questionnaire. These tribal entities encompassed the different types of enrollment that Alaska Natives can maintain. The third type of questions—summary questions—were designed to give a final opportunity to correct any erroneous information regarding the respondents’ enrollment status.

4 Limitations

Although this study utilized the reinterview to assess the performance of the tribal enrollment questions on five key dimensions, the analytic strategy was still limited in its capacity to assess the validity of a self-response questionnaire. Even if a respondent completed the survey and was consistent in their tribal enrollment or corporation shareholder reporting, self-reported

tribal enrollment and corporation shareholder data are not equivalent to tribal administrative records.

Another limitation is the potential bias in results by only including housing units that provided a phone number. It is possible that housing units that did not provide a phone number are different than those that do.

Additionally, this field test describes the performance of only one version of the tribal enrollment questions, without comparison to a standard census form that does not collect these data. As such, this study was not able to discern how the inclusion of the tribal enrollment questions may affect the collection of other data, such as the detailed write-in for AIAN populations on the race question. Similarly, the 2017 CT did not quantitatively test the performance of one version of the tribal enrollment questions compared with another. As such, further testing would be needed to assess the performance of the tribal enrollment questions, especially on other Census Bureau survey designs such as the ACS or the Current Population Survey.

Finally, consistency in reporting may not be a reliable proxy for the tribal enrollment questions' feasibility. Respondents may be uncertain of their enrollment status or incapable of reporting this information for other people in the household.

Reinterview Challenges

Following the completion of the reinterviews, the Population Division and the Decennial Statistical Studies Division conducted three debriefing sessions with reinterviewers: (1) Hagerstown Telephone Center on Monday, August 31, 2017; (2) Jeffersonville Telephone Center on Thursday, September 3, 2017; and (3) Tucson Telephone Center on Thursday, September 3, 2017.

Reinterviewers reported two challenges that may have impacted the nonresponse rate: (1) Not having the name of the initial survey respondent (purported to be from paper instruments), which made respondents reticent to complete the reinterview, and (2) Needing to rebuild the roster for the entire household, which led some respondents to question the validity of the tribal enrollment reinterview as a Census Bureau questionnaire.

For the analysis of the report, the tables were subset by age to only include adult respondents, those 18 years old or older. Each response had two different ages, the first age was provided in the initial survey and the second age was provided in the reinterview. Those ages did not always match. The analysis was conducted based on the age provided during the initial survey and the reinterview weights were created using the age provided in reinterview. The use of the two different ages caused 200 observations, which had weights, to not be accounted for in

analysis. These cases responded with valid adult ages in the reinterview but did not provide an age or did not provide an age 18 or older in the initial survey. Because of time constraints, this discrepancy was not remedied.

5 Results

The 2017 CT was used to assess the feasibility of collecting self-reported tribal enrollment data on a census. Feasibility was measured by examining rates of consistency, as well as item and unit nonresponse. Ultimately, two types of data were used to conduct the analysis: (1) initial survey data and (2) reinterview data.

Since tribal enrollment is an objective status and each tribe maintains their own individual and specific criteria for enrolling citizens in their respective tribe⁸, self-reported data may suffer from limitations, which were detailed further in the Limitations section of this Final Report. For example, an individual may not share their enrollment status with everyone within a household.

1: What is the unit response rate from the initial survey?

The unit response rate for the initial survey was 50.3 percent (0.27).

2: What is the item nonresponse rate from the initial survey and reinterview re-ask?

The tribal enrollment questions were evaluated on the rate of item nonresponse. This analysis was separated by the question component (tribal enrollment and corporation shareholder) and household member type (AIAN or non-AIAN). The item nonresponse rates are reported in Table 7 for the initial survey and Table 8 for the reinterview re-ask.

The overall valid response rate of the tribal enrollment question component, represented as Q9 in Table 7,) for the item nonresponse of the initial survey was 97.5 percent (0.12). There was a significant difference in the item nonresponse between AIAN and non-AIAN respondents. The online questionnaire for the initial survey had a soft edit that would give respondents another chance to respond if they skipped a question. This soft edit likely reduced the item nonresponse rates.

However, there were no significant differences in the initial survey item nonresponse between AIAN and non-AIAN for the corporation shareholder question component (represented as Q10

⁸ These criteria are numerous, diverse, and largely unique to each tribal entity: descendancy or adoption, blood quantum (general or through a particular lineage), geography, limits to dual-enrollment, etc.

in the table). The overall valid response rate for the corporation shareholder question component was 97.3 percent (0.13).

Table 7. Item Nonresponse, Initial Survey

Question	Missing ¹	Invalid ²
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question (Q9)</i>	2.5% (0.12)	0.0% (0.01)
AIAN	2.2% (0.45)	0.6% (0.24)
Non-AIAN	2.5% (0.12)	0.0% (0.01)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question (Q10)</i>	2.6% (0.13)	0.0% (0.01)
AIAN	2.5% (0.63)	0.1% (0.06)
Non-AIAN	2.6% (0.13)	0.0% (0.01)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses.

¹ Did not check 'Yes' or 'No' OR checked 'Yes' and did not provide a write-in response.

² Checked 'Yes' and 'No' OR provided only a write-in response that was not on the AIAN code list.

Table 8 shows the item nonresponse for the reinterview survey. There were no significant differences in the reinterview item nonresponse between AIAN and non-AIAN respondents for the tribal enrollment questions components (Q1 and Q2) and for AIAN and non-AIAN respondents for the corporation shareholder question components (Q3 and Q4). The overall valid response rate of the tribal enrollment question components and the overall valid response rate for the corporation shareholder question components were both 99.8 percent (0.08).

Table 8. Item Nonresponse, Reinterview Re-Ask

Question	DK / R ¹	Invalid ²
<i>Tribal Enrollment Questions (Q1 & Q2)</i>	0.1% (0.08)	0.1% (0.05)
AIAN	0.1% (0.02)	0.1% (0.02)
Non-AIAN	0.1% (0.08)	0.1% (0.05)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Questions (Q3 & Q4)</i>	0.2% (0.73)	0.0% (0.00)
AIAN	0.2% (0.21)	-
Non-AIAN	0.2% (0.08)	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses.

¹ At least one component of the question was answered with 'Don't Know' or 'Refused.'

² Respondent provided only a write-in response that was not on the AIAN code list.

3: What is the consistency rate for tribal enrollment status when comparing the initial survey response with the reinterview re-ask response?

Response consistency between the initial survey and reinterview served as the next proxy for reliability. Given the possibility of differences in reliability, results were presented separately for AIAN and non-AIAN respondents. Table 9 displays the total consistency measures between the tribal enrollment questions and re-ask for AIAN and non-AIAN respondents. Table 10 displays the consistency measures for the checkbox alone and Table 11 displays the consistency measures for the write-in alone. Since the reinterview was conducted over the phone, the re-ask of the tribal enrollment questions were interviewer-administered questions from the initial questionnaire.

The overall consistency rate of the tribal enrollment question components between self-response and reinterview re-ask was 99.9 percent (0.03). The consistency rate of the tribal enrollment question component for AIAN and non-AIAN respondents was significantly different from each other.

The overall consistency rate of the corporation shareholder question components between self-response and reinterview re-ask was 100.0 percent (0.01)⁹. There was no significant difference between the AIAN and non-AIAN consistency rate of corporation shareholder question component.

Table 9. Overall Consistent Reporting Rates between Initial Survey and Reinterview Re-Ask

Question	Consistent Reporting¹
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question</i>	99.9% (0.03)
AIAN	92.4% (1.94)
Non-AIAN	100.0% (0.02)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question</i>	100.0% (0.01)
AIAN	93.3% (0.47)
Non-AIAN	100.0% (0.00)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Consistency tables exclude responses with missing data. Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses.

¹Percentage of respondents reporting the same enrollment status (checkbox and write-in response) in both the self-response and reinterview surveys.

To further breakdown consistency rates between the initial survey and reinterview, the consistency rates of checkbox questions between the initial surveys and reinterview surveys are

⁹ Both values, 100 percent and (0.01), are rounded values of exact numbers.

shown in Table 10. For the tribal enrollment question component, there was a significant difference between the checkbox question consistency for AIAN and non-AIAN respondents. To test if respondents answered the checkbox question consistently, providing the same response in both the initial survey and the reinterview, the “Consistent Yes” and “Consistent No” responses were counted to create an overall consistency. The overall consistency rate of the tribal enrollment checkbox question was 99.9 percent (0.02).

Similar to the tribal enrollment checkbox question there was also a significant difference between checkbox consistency for AIAN and non-AIAN for the corporation shareholder checkbox question and the overall checkbox question consistency rate for the corporation shareholder question was 100 percent (0.00)¹⁰.

Table 10. Consistent Checkbox Reporting Rates between Initial Survey and Reinterview Re-Ask

Question	Consistent Yes ¹	Consistent No	Self-Response Overcount	Self-Response Undercount
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question</i>	0.4% (0.04)	99.5% (0.05)	0.0% (0.01)	0.0% (0.02)
AIAN	25.8% (2.73)	72.3% (1.83)	0.6% (0.48)	1.3% (0.68)
Non-AIAN	0.1% (0.02)	99.9% (0.03)	0.0% (0.00)	0.0% (0.01)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question</i>	0.0% (0.01)	100.0% (0.00)	0.0% (0.00)	0.0% (0.00)
AIAN	1.1% (0.49)	98.8% (0.49)	-	-
Non-AIAN	0.0% (0.00)	100.0% (0.00)	-	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses. Consistency tables exclude responses with missing data.

¹Percentage of respondents reporting the same enrollment status (checkbox only) in both the self-response and reinterview surveys.

The consistency of write-in responses between the initial survey and the reinterview is illustrated in Table 11. The overall consistency of write-in responses for the tribal enrollment question component was 77.4 percent (5.58), and there was no significant difference between the AIAN and non-AIAN write-in consistency rates.

For the corporation shareholder question component, there was no significant difference between the AIAN and non-AIAN consistency rate and the overall consistency write-in rate for the corporation shareholder question component was 42.9 percent (28.48).

¹⁰ Both values, 100.0 percent and (0.00), are rounded values of exact numbers.

Table 11. Consistent Write-in Reporting Rates between Initial Survey and Reinterview Re-Ask

Question	Consistent Write-In¹
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question</i>	77.4% (5.58)
AIAN	77.7% (5.62)
Non-AIAN	74.7% (23.71)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question</i>	42.9% (28.48)
AIAN	41.9% (29.12)
Non-AIAN	77.5% (15.55)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses. Consistency tables exclude responses with missing data.

¹Percentage of respondents reporting the same enrollment status (write-in only) in both the self-response and reinterview surveys.

4: What is the consistency rate for tribal enrollment status when comparing the initial survey response with the itemized reinterview responses?

The tribal enrollment questions compound different types of Alaska Native tribal entities. As such, consistency between self-response and reinterview re-ask may not adequately measure the rate of Alaska Native respondents who are not reporting enrollment in the self-response questionnaire, despite being enrolled. To address this issue, the reinterview questionnaire asked about Alaska Native enrollment in itemized questions, in addition to the tribal enrollment question component re-ask. Answer consistency was calculated for this series of itemized questions, which separately covered different types of Alaska Native tribal entities (tribes, villages, councils, associations, and communities) in Table 12, which were used to answer Question 4.

The write-in responses to the reinterview re-ask questions were compared with write-in responses of five questions regarding tribal enrollment status. The consistency rate between the reinterview re-ask questions and the write-in responses to the Alaska Native tribes question (Q5a) was 86.1 percent (10.26), the Alaska Native villages question (Q6a) was 63.9 percent (5.06), the Alaska Native councils question (Q7a) was 80.0 percent (6.26), the Alaska Native associations question (Q8a) was 38.1 percent (6.26), and Alaska Native communities question (Q9a) was 73.3 percent (6.39).

**Table 12. Consistent Reporting Rates between Reinterview
Re-Ask and Itemized Write-Ins**

Question	Consistent Write-Ins ¹
Alaska Native Tribes (Q5a)	86.1% (10.26)
Alaska Native Villages (Q6a)	63.9% (5.06)
Alaska Native Council (Q7a)	80.0% (9.18)
Alaska Native Associations (Q8a)	38.1% (6.26)
Alaska Native Communities (Q9a)	73.3% (6.39)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses. Consistency tables exclude responses with missing data or an invalid response to either the re-ask or itemized response.

¹Of respondents who went down the Alaska Native path, percentage that did not report a new AIAN response to itemized questions.

5: What percentage of reinterview respondents report no corrections upon hearing their responses summarized?

At the end of the reinterview, each respondent was presented with a summary question, which was designed to provide a final opportunity to correct any erroneous information regarding their recorded enrollment status. This could include missing tribal enrollment status or inaccurately recorded enrollment status on Table 13, which was used to answer Question 5. The correction rate for enrolled American Indians was 0.0 percent (0.02)¹¹ and the correction rate for enrolled Alaska Natives was 0.3 percent, (0.07).

**Table 13. Reinterview Summary Correction Rates, by
Reinterview Path and Respondent Type**

Question	Percentage with Correction ¹
Tribal Enrollment (American Indian Path)	0.0% (0.02)
Tribal Enrollment (Alaska Native Path)	0.3% (0.07)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses.

¹Percentage of reinterview respondents that offer correction when summarizing earlier tribal enrollment responses.

Recommendations for the tribal enrollment questions were ultimately determined by assessing the questions' performance on the five dimensions covered by the questions outlined, namely (1) unit nonresponse; (2) item nonresponse; (3) consistency between initial survey response and reinterview re-ask; (4) consistency between initial survey response and reinterview itemized responses; and (5) percentage of reinterview respondents with no corrections of their

¹¹ Both values, 0.0 percent and (0.02), are rounded values of exact numbers.

tribal enrollment or corporation shareholder status according to the reinterview summary response.

6 Conclusions

The 2017 CT assessed the feasibility of collecting information on tribal enrollment through an initial survey fielded to a national sample of about 80,000 housing units. The 2017 CT included a reinterview operation that further assessed the consistency of the self-responded tribal enrollment questions. The reinterview sample for the tribal enrollment questions included about 15,000 housing units that responded to the initial survey. The sampling strategy was designed to ensure the estimates from this test could be used to assess both the sensitivity of the questions among AIAN populations and the specificity of the questions across non-AIAN respondents.

Of those who responded to the initial survey, the item nonresponse rate for the tribal enrollment question component was 2.5 percent (0.12), and of those who responded to the reinterview, the item nonresponse rate for the tribal enrollment question component was 0.1 percent (0.08).

The overall consistency rate of the tribal enrollment question components was 99.9 percent (0.03), the consistency rate of the checkbox part of the tribal enrollment question component was 99.9 percent (0.02), and the consistency of only the write-in reporting of the tribal enrollment question component was 77.4 percent (5.58).

The Alaska Native corporation shareholder question components had an overall consistency rate of 100 percent (0.01), the consistency of the checkbox part was 100 percent (0.00), and the write-in component consistency rate was 42.9 percent (28.48).

The write-in responses to the reinterview re-ask questions were compared with write-in responses of five questions regarding tribal enrollment status. The consistency rate between the reinterview re-ask questions and the write-in responses to the Alaska Native tribes question (Q5a) was 86.1 percent (10.26), the Alaska Native villages question (Q6a) was 63.9 percent (5.06), the Alaska Native councils question (Q7a) was 80.0 percent (6.26), the Alaska Native associations question (Q8a) was 38.1 percent (6.26), and the Alaska Native communities question (Q9a) was 73.3 percent (6.39). At the end of the reinterview, each respondent was presented with a summary question, which was designed to provide a final opportunity to correct any erroneous information regarding his or her recorded enrollment status. The correction rate for enrolled American Indians was 0.0 percent (0.02) and the correction rate for enrolled Alaska Natives was 0.3 percent (0.07).

Given the exploratory nature of this survey, these results should be interpreted with caution. Although we had intended on comparing self-reported tribal enrollment responses to tribal enrollment records, budgetary restrictions impeded our ability to conduct this type of analysis. As such, we could not assess on the validity of self-report tribal enrollment data. Rather, the findings from the 2017 CT assessed the feasibility of collecting tribal enrollment data on a census and are described in terms of unit nonresponse, item nonresponse, and response consistency. The Census Bureau ultimately decided, in concurrent with stakeholders, not to include any tribal enrollment question in the 2020 Census because of the recommendations regarding the feasibility of collecting tribal enrollment in a census environment, which were received from the NAC, from the NCAI, and from current tribal leaders.

7 Knowledge Management Resolutions

No knowledge management resolutions.

8 Acknowledgments

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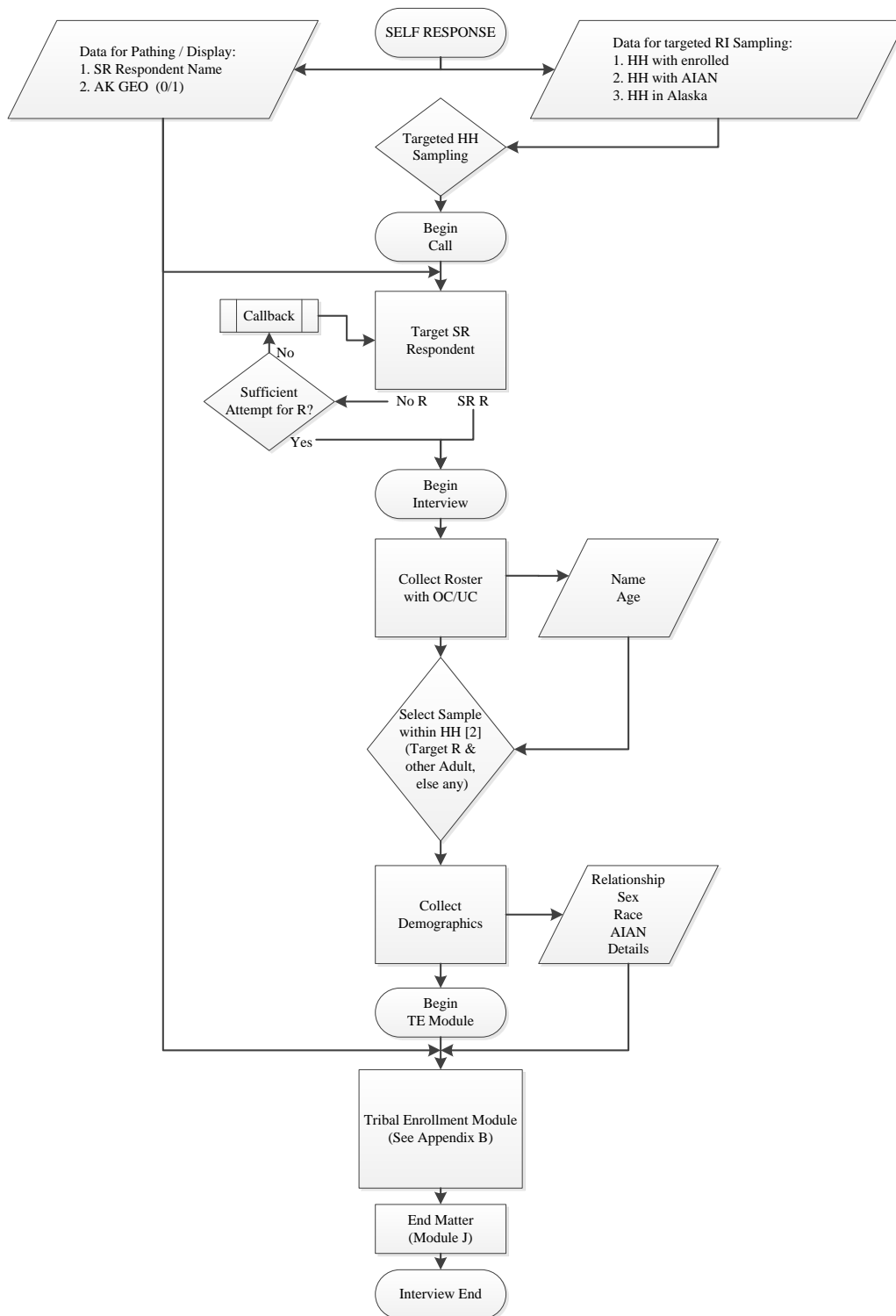
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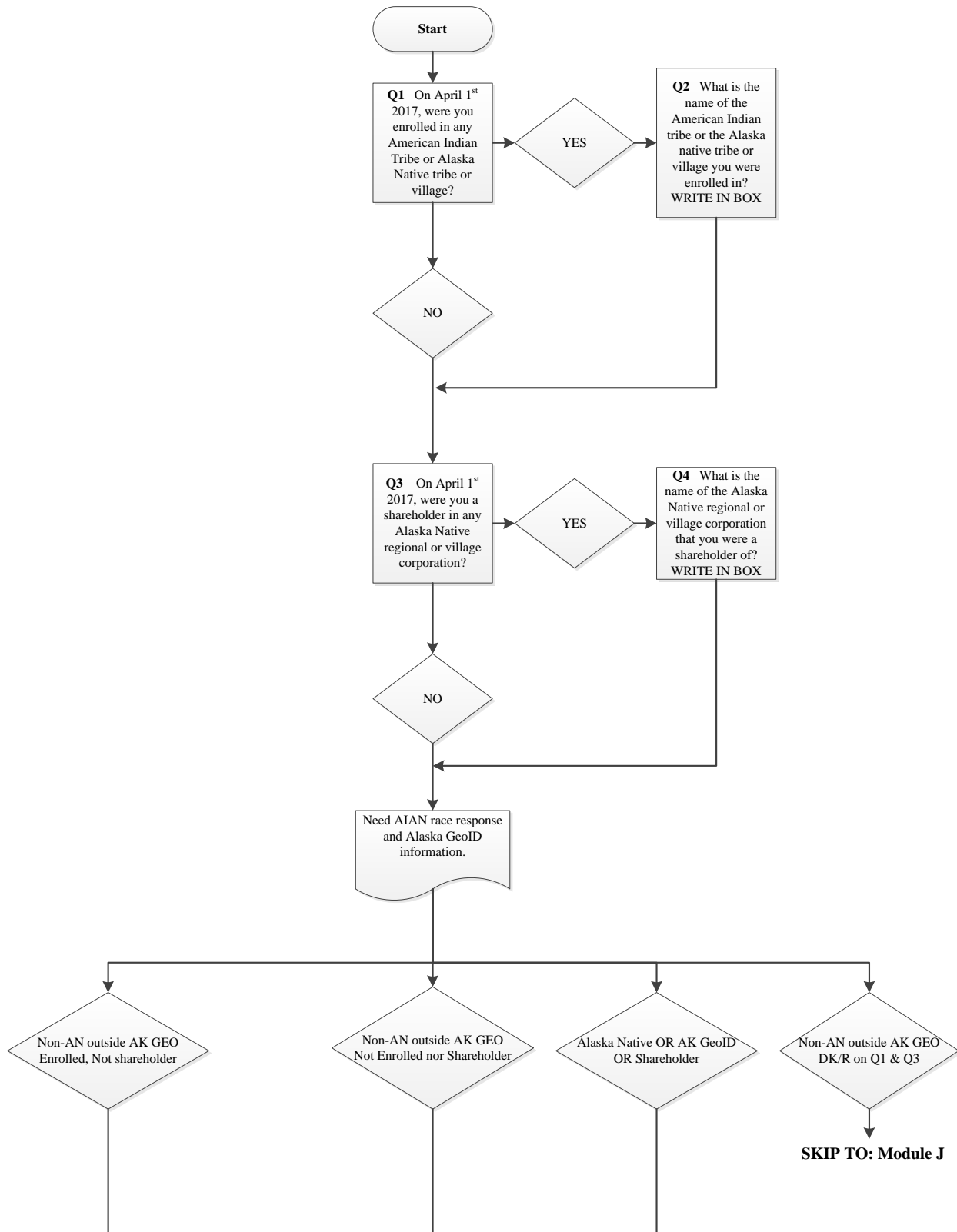
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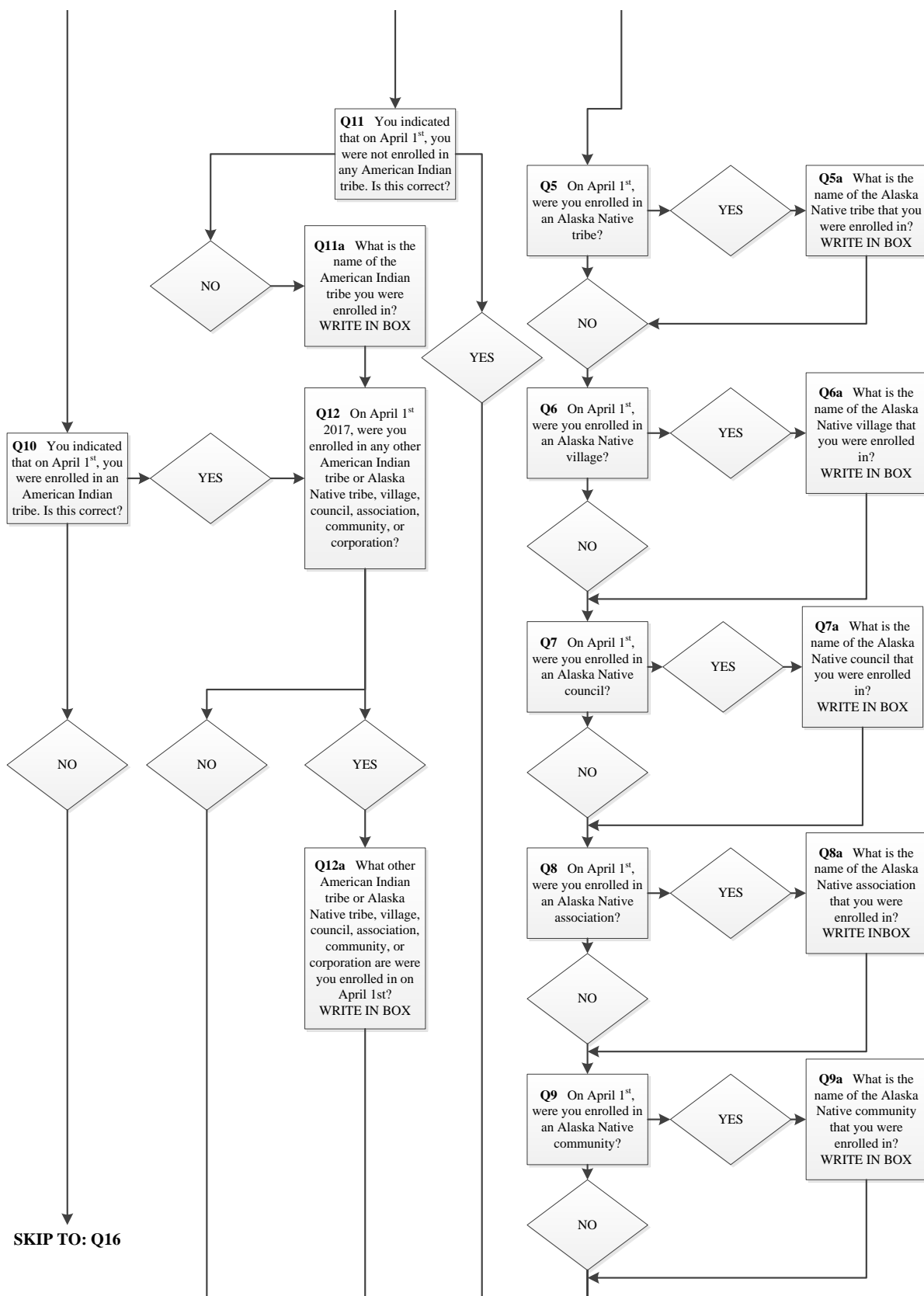
10 Appendices

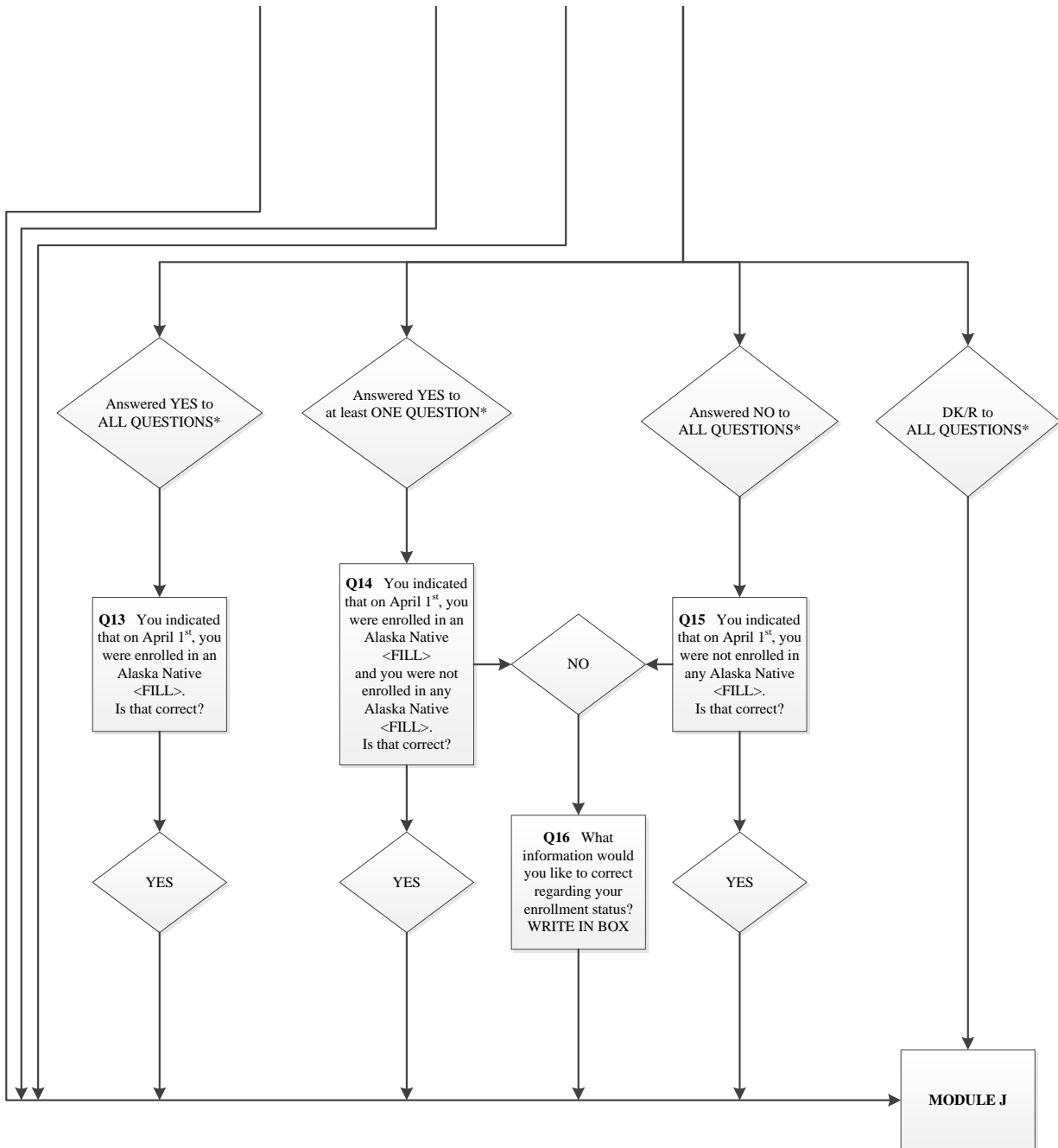
Appendix A. 2017 Census Test Reinterview Front End Flow Chart



Appendix B. 2017 Census Test Tribal Enrollment Reinterview Flowchart







* 'ALL QUESTIONS' refers to Q3, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8 and Q9
and allows for a DK/R response in combination with 'Yes' and/or 'No' responses

Appendix C. Results by American Indian and Alaska Native

Table 3a. Item Nonresponse, Initial Survey (AIAN Subset)

Question	Missing ¹	Invalid ²
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question (Q9)</i>		
American Indian	1.8% (0.50)	0.6% (0.27)
Alaska Native	81.% (4.72)	0.5% (0.22)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question (Q10)</i>		
American Indian	2.4% (0.73)	0.0% (0.00)
Alaska Native	1.0% (0.41)	0.1% (0.06)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses.

¹ Did not check 'Yes' or 'No' OR checked 'Yes' and did not provide a write-in response.² Checked 'Yes' and 'No' OR provided only a write-in response that was not on the AIAN code list.

Table 4a. Item Nonresponse, Reinterview Re-Ask (AIAN Subset)

Question	DK / R ¹	Invalid ²
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question (Q1 & Q2)</i>		
American Indian	0.0% (0.01)	0.0% (0.01)
Alaska Native	1.9% (0.93)	1.9% (0.77)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question (Q3 & Q4)</i>		
American Indian	0.2% (0.23)	-
Alaska Native	0.8% (0.48)	1.7% (0.85)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses.

¹ At least one component of the question was answered with 'Don't Know' or 'Refused.'² Respondent provided only a write-in response that was not on the AIAN code list.

Table 5a. Overall Consistent Reporting Rates between Initial Survey and Reinterview Re-Ask (AIAN Subset)

Question	Consistent Reporting ¹
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question</i>	
American Indian	92.1% (2.05)
Alaska Native	83.6% (5.74)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question</i>	
American Indian	100.0% (0.01)
Alaska Native	66.0% (23.06)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses. Consistency tables exclude responses with missing data

¹Percentage of respondents reporting the same enrollment status (checkbox and write-in response) in both the self-response and reinterview surveys**Table 6a. Consistent Checkbox Reporting Rates between Initial Survey and Reinterview Re-Ask (AIAN Subset)**

Question	Consistent Yes ¹	Consistent No	Self-Response Overcount	Self-Response Undercount
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question</i>				
American Indian	26.6% (2.60)	71.4% (2.56)	0.6% (0.51)	1.4% (0.74)
Alaska Native	67.1% (21.68)	29.2% (22.19)	2.0% (0.99)	1.7% (0.78)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question</i>				
American Indian	-	99.9% (0.02)	-	0.0% (0.00)
Alaska Native	56.0% (22.56)	42.7% (22.64)	0.5% (0.32)	0.8% (0.54)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses. Consistency tables exclude responses with missing data

¹Percentage of respondents reporting the same enrollment status (checkbox and write-in response) in both the self-response and reinterview surveys.

Table 7a. Consistent Write-in Reporting Rates between Initial Survey and Reinterview Re-Ask (AIAN Subset)

Question	Consistent Write-In¹
<i>Tribal Enrollment Question</i>	
American	
Indian	77.5% (6.09)
Alaska Native	81.1% (9.29)
<i>Corporation Shareholder Question</i>	
American	
Indian	95.5% (5.81)
Alaska Native	41.5% (29.16)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census Test data.

Note: Consistency tables exclude responses with missing data. Estimates are weighted with standard errors in parentheses.

¹Percentage of respondents reporting the same enrollment status (write-in only) in both the self-response and reinterview surveys.

Appendix D. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
ACS	American Community Survey
AIAN	American Indian and Alaska Native
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
BCU	Basic Collection Unit
CT	Census Test
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
MAFID	Master Address File Identification Number
NAC	Census Bureau's National Advisory Committee on Racial, Ethnic, and Other Populations
NCAI	National Congress of American Indian
OMB	U.S. Office of Management and Budget
OSR	Optimizing Self-Response
TEA	Type of Enumeration

Appendix E. Facsimile of the Combined Ethnicity and Race Question

[illegible]